AUGUST, 1787. THE NUMB. 2984.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

BY M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

The *American Muſeum,*

For JULY, 1787.

CONTAINING,

REMARKS and facts relative to the American paper-money.

True intereſt of the United States, and particularly of Pennſylvania, conſidered.

Extract from an addreſs to the repreſentatives of the people of Virginia.

Queries and replies relative to paper-money.

Eſſay on paper-money.

Thoughts on paper-money.

Paper-money advocated.

Eſſay on money as a medium of commerce; with remarks on the advantages and diſadvantages of paper, admitted into general circulation.

Account of the life of Edward Drinker.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, containing an account of a remarkable whirlwind.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, on the ſubject of the North Eaſt ſtorms.

Deſcription of a water-ſpout.

Letter from Dr. M. to Dr. Franklin, containing an account of a water-ſpout, at Antigua.

Remarkable encounter of a white man and two Indians.

Maxims for republics.

Sermon on the combat of the duel.

Letter from Mr. Jefferſon, to Dr. David Ramſay.

An addreſs of the convention of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in Virginia, to the members of that church.

On the uſe of oxen in huſbandry.

Directions for raiſing flax on old ground.

The origin of tobacco.

The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.

Heights of different giants.

A curious account of dreſs in England, in the fourteenth century.

Inſtance of the gim crack taſte of former times.

A very uſeful cuſtom which prevails in Holland.

Value of various eſtates in Europe.

Recipe for the cure of the ſcurvy, leproſy, &c.

Inſcription on the monument to be erected in St. Paul's church in New-York, in memory of Major General Montgomery.

On the virtues of a billiard-table.

The narrative of Capt. Iſaac Stewart.

An addreſs to the public.

The ſpeech of Proteus to Ariſtæus.

The downfall of Babylon.

The prophecy of Balaam.

An elegy on the death of Mr. Buckingham St. John.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Dry Goods,

ABOUT twenty-ſeven acres of excellent land, ſituate in Cheſter county, and townſhip of Eaſt Calm, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is erected a large ſquare log houſe two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, and four fire places, and a cellar under the whole, a well of good water near the door, a large garden adjoining, an excellent young bearing orchard with upwards of an 100 trees, all grafted, of different kinds of fruit, with a barn and ſtables; the whole in good repair, well ſituated for a ſtore or any public buſineſs; and has been occupied as a tavern theſe many years paſt known by the name of the Paoli; there is two public roads paſs it, one from Reading to the Head of Elk, the other from Philadelphia to Lancaſter; ſaid place is about two miles from Brandywine meeting-houſe, three and a half from a Quaker meeting-houſe, and about 400 yards from an excellent griſt and ſaw mill. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN HUGHES.

July 5, 1787. †

Cheſter county, July 25, 1887.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, On Thurſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock, P. M. a very valuable plantation, ſituate in Springfield townſhip; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Maris, Seth Pancoaſt, and others, containing 140 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, Paper-mill and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland; bounded by lands of Evan Jones, Joſeph Bolton, and others, containing 50 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Ludwig Gable, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted. And thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to ‡ GEORGE FOX, Adminiſtrator.

Naaman's creek, Auguſt 2, 1787.

TO BE LET,

THE Mills ſituated on the head of the tide water at Naaman's creek, and belonging to the eſtate of Abraham Robinſon, deceaſed; they conſiſt of a griſt-mill completely fitted for merchant and country work, with two pair of beſt burrs, and an oil-mill, both in good repair. The whole within twenty miles of Philadelphia, where the great road to Wilmington paſſes the creek, in a populous neighbourhood, within one mile of Marcus-hook, having water carriage to the mill tail. With the above will be rented a Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Brick Bake-houſe, and Cooper's ſhop, and a few acres of Land, with ſtables, &c. The whole will be let on leaſe for three or more years, and may be entered on as ſoon as the agreement is completed.

All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement. And thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment SARAH ROBINSON, Executrix, THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by the above executors a Shallop that will carry 1100 buſhels of wheat. She is almoſt as good as new, her ſails, rigging, &c. in good order; the whole or half of her is to be ſold, as it will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may ſee the ſhallop, and know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek 4w

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TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET. Enquire as above. §

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Rariton river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, a pale black HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall blaze, no ſhoes on, and his ſhoulders rubbed by the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, or for the horſe and thief *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by, DANIEL KRESMAN.

July 28, 1787. †

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, a SERVANT MAN, named William Thompſon, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim built, of a fair complexion, ſhort fair hair, and ſometimes ties it. Took with him a white linen coat, a ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat, flowered on the breaſt and pocket flaps, a pair of white ribbed cotton drawers, a pair of ribbed tow ſtockings, a pair of channel pumps almoſt new, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, a German flute, and can play on it well, a picking ax, ſtamped with the letters J. V. ſays he was born in England. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ THOMAS HARRIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 19th of this inſtant July, a bound APPRENTICE LAD, named JOHN RUTTER, about 19 years of age, blackiſh hair, a wheelwright by trade; had on and took with him, a flax linnen ſhirt and trowſers, wool hat, and calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP YOST.

New-Hanover, July 23, 1787.

Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, July 31, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, on the twenty-ninth inſtant, a Brown HORSE, about four or five years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and his ſhoulder has been much galled with the collar. The owners, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

‡ CHRISTIAN STEER.

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

IT is an old maxim, that no Republican Government can be laſting without the good will of its ſubjects. What majority of loyal citizens, or what degree of public virtue, are indiſpenſable, depends indeed on many circumſtances; but the greater they are, the more ſafe and happy is a ſtate; and in many caſes an apparently ſmall defect in either may produce very critical dangers. Republican Liberty is inſeparable from a certain want of energy in the Government: the indolent and ſelfiſh can often with impunity clog its moſt important operations: the diſaffected may go deep into rebellion, before they can be legally impeached: infernal traitors may ſometimes aſſume the heavenly form of patriots, and while they point a dagger to the boſom of their country, are by inſane multitudes idolized, as its guardian angels.

The people of a Federal Republic ſtand in the double relation, as citizens of a particular ſtate, and citizens of the United States: in the former they think and act for their reſpective Republics, in the latter for the whole Confederacy. As Federal ſubjects it is their duty to promote the general intereſt—to regard their own ſtate only as a Member of the Union—and to allow it only a juſt proportion. Thoſe rights of the Federal Republic, and of each particular ſtate, which are defined by the articles of Confederation, muſt be faithfully ſupported. The Federal Allegiance is ſupreme, and obligates every perſon to be an enemy of his own ſtate, if it ſhould prove treacherous to the Union. In caſes not clearly defined by the Conſtitution, or when the occaſional ſurrender of a right is very beneficial to the Confederacy, or another ſtate, a generous condeſcenſion, and a Federal affection are very ſalutary.

In Federal Monarchies or Ariſtocracies the people in general need not have any high Federal ſentiments; it is enough, that they are attached to their own governments, and that theſe act their part in the Federal Syſtem. But in United Republics a general Federal ſpirit is neceſſary; becauſe a want of it will naturally be viſible in the ſeveral Legiſlatures, which bear the complexion of their conſtituents, and often are the mere interpreters of their wiſhes; and becauſe Federal meaſures adopted by a wiſe and patriotic ſtate government could not be inforced againſt the ſenſe of its people. My deſign is to enquire, by what means this happy Federal ſpirit may be improved, and not to hazard any thoughts on the political arrangement of the Confederation, except what are inſeparable from my ſubject.

Four grand operations appear to me neceſſary—to promote a general diſpoſition for order and government—to limit the political Union of the reſpective ſtates—to prevent any partial affection between two or more—and to render the Confederacy an object of general attachment. Theſe operations admirably ſupport and facilitate each other, and, being more or leſs performed by the ſame means, cannot be treated ſeparately. The Ruler of the Univerſe has diſpoſed the principles of our political felicity in this charming harmony; woe be to thoſe diſcordant minds, that wiſh to fruſtrate his divine deſign.

Man is naturally an unruly animal, little capable of governing himſelf, and very averſe to controul from others. Any perſon in the leaſt acquainted with human life, knows how fatal unreſtrained liberty is to the individual and ſociety. It is abſurd to expect, that a man, whoſe will was never curbed, can be a dutiful ſubject of any Government; but whoever has, by a cultivated reaſon and the ſalutary check of others, learned to govern his paſſions, will eaſily ſubmit to a legal civil authority. Several cauſes of long ſtanding have very generally marked the American character with an over driven ſenſe of liberty. Parents are very indulgent to their children—very few families have private tutors—ſome country places have no public ſchools, many only at times, and often kept by indifferent maſters. The facility of ſubſiſting by very moderate induſtry makes every perſon independent. Superiority of birth, fortune and office has hitherto been very trifling. Eccleſiaſtical authority has been little or nothing. The Negro ſlavery has no doubt often created habits of pride, dominion and ſeverity. Taxes and other burdens of civil Government have till the revolution been extremely eaſy. This high ſenſe of liberty has indeed, even in ruder minds, produced a fierce independent ſpirit, without which the revolution could not have been effected; but it has alſo in too many created a licentiouſneſs, at preſent very detrimental, and incompatible with good Government.

The jealous fondneſs of liberty, ſo common among republicans, makes them very loth to grant the neceſſary powers of Government to their duly elected Repreſentatives: The more ignorant and turbulent pretend, that the people have a right to diſobey any diſagreeable law—nay, to call their Legiſlators to an account—a doctrine ſubverſive of all Government. In Federal Republics theſe ideas are ſtill more prevalent; becauſe, if it is dangerous to give full power of attorney to a perſon of our own choice, it is much more ſo to delegate it to one choſe by him. In America, an exceſſive love of liberty and the novelty of a Federal conſtitution combine to render great numbers averſe from the ſo neceſſary and rational Government of a Supreme Congreſs; though it has proved ſo worthy of the public truſt.

Knowledge, prudence, temperance, induſtry, honor, decency, juſtice, benevolence—all thoſe qualities, which enable men to govern themſelves, to regard the rights of others, to reſpect ſuperior merit, to love order and tranquility, are ſo many excellent diſpoſitions for civil government. They are neceſſary in republics, where the energy of government depends on a chearful obedience. As the people cannot be led as children, or drove as mules, the only method is, to make them rational beings. Men of reflection have the advantage, not only to ſee things in extenſive combinations, and remote conſequences, but to feel an important truth with more ſenſibility; becauſe in a chain of reaſoning the reſult does not forcibly ſtrike the mind, except it can rapidly run through the links—doubts or ſlow apprehenſions dull the feeling. This accounts for the great difficulty of perſuading thoughtleſs people in the greateſt concerns, even when their underſtanding is at laſt convinced. Thus a man well acquainted with political principles, and the fate of empires, will feelingly perceive the dreadful cataſtrophes that muſt enſue from a weakneſs of Federal Union; but let an ignorant clown hear the cleareſt diſcourſe on the ſubject—he will at the concluſion think; this may be; that looks very likely; however I'll think farther on it. Political knowledge cannot be too much encouraged. Pope's maxim is here applicable: a little learning is a dangerous thing—drink deep, or touch not the Caſtalian ſpring. America has many great politicians; but, as a ſenſible gentleman very juſtly obſerved, the people in general know too much, and too little. The wretched dialogues on politics, ſo frequent in taverns and elſewhere, pleaſe the mirthy not leſs than the novel of Peregrine Pickle, while they enrage the ſplenetic, and grieve the ſerious patriot. Theſe political tinkers think themſelves capable of governing a univerſal monarchy; ſpeak with contempt of their legiſlators, as *the ſervants of the public*; and declaim with more than royal pride on *the Majeſty of the people*, meaning, in fact, their own ſervants, and their own majeſty.

By various excellent improvements in the public educa-

tion the inſtitution of political ſocieties throughout the continent, &c. much may be done. We muſt not however form a Utopian ſcheme of making every citizen an enlightened patriot. God has not granted ſuch perfection to human nature in the preſent ſtate; but ordered the wiſe and good to direct their weaker brethren, and to chaſtiſe refractory members of ſociety. Far be it from me to recommend paſſive obedience, or too mechanical habits of diſcipline: I would rather have the people turbulent than ſervile. But if men ſubmit to the fidelity and better knowledge of others in their greateſt concerns—if they truſt their lives in the hands of a phyſician—if they commit themſelves, their families and properties, to the care of an experienced mariner; it is unreaſonable to deny their beſt fellow citizens, whom they freely choſe, thoſe powers of government abſolutely neceſſary for the well-being of the community, and their own. The majority of a Legiſlature may indeed ſometimes do wrong; but it is very improbable that there ſhould be leſs wiſdom and integrity in the flower of a nation, choſen as ſuch, than in tumultuary multitudes, or the diſcontented individuals ſcattered over the country, whoſe number and grievances often appear great only from the loudneſs and frequency of their complaints. The neceſſity of human affairs requires even obedience to laws evidently wrong; and nothing but meaſures atrociouſly and immediatly pernicious can juſtify reſiſtance, when the people have the right to remonſtrate, and to change the Legiſlators in a ſhort time. Theſe principles are the plain dictates of ſound common ſenſe, and ſhould be engraved on every American heart. Religion itſelf ſanctifies them: it commands us to be ſubject for conſcience ſake, to regard the civil power as the miniſter of God for our good, Rom. 13, and not to uſe liberty as a cloak of maliciouſneſs. 1 Pet. 2. If the Almighty has made civil government an indiſpenſable means for human felicity, and if the greateſt miſeries and moſt horrid crimes are the certain fruits of anarchy; loyalty to a legal government is a ſacred duty to him, and diſobedience an atrocious ſin. This doctrine ſhould be held up in the pulpit, and be taught in the catechiſm of every denomination. Grown children will underſtand it equally well with the firſt principles of morality. I would even inſert the words *to honor and obey the Congreſs*, &c. Sentiments of loyalty thus imbibed with the firſt ideas of religion, among the beſt and happieſt ſenſations of a young heart, and afterwards confirmed by reaſon and experience, will be dear and ſacred through life.

Every ſenſible and generous American laments the local politics, ſo common, and not ſeldom enormous. The ſeveral counties, and even townſhips, have their little objects, which they anxiouſly recommend to their repreſentatives in the aſſembly; and many individuals are ſo unreaſonable as to be highly offended, if theſe paltry intereſts are given up for the public good. This evil proceeds from a ſelfiſh diſpoſition, and in part from ignorance of genuine republican principles. It is very true, that the happineſs of the whole body politic reſults from that of all the parts—that every part naturally feels its own good and ill with more ſenſibility, and cannot be equally affected, nor always fully acquainted, with the ſituation of fellow members---that every diviſion of a ſtate may therefore with great propriety urge its own intereſt. But this muſt be done with a due regard to the rights of other parts, a ſympathy with the wants of any one, and a generous benevolence to all. It is extremely abſurd to fetter a repreſentative with many petty inſtructions: The grand inſtruction implied by the civil compact is, to promote the general good. He does not in fact only repreſent a county, but he is one among the repreſentatives of the whole ſtate: In that quality he regards his own county only as a part; but then it is protected, as ſuch, by every other repreſentative: He and they muſt act for the whole community, with an impartial and affectionate regard to every part. When conſtituents cenſure a repreſentative for ſuch a liberal conduct, they betray mean and narrow ſentiments; or blame him for doing, what every generous man among themſelves would have done, if they had viewed the ſtate from his elevated ſtation.

A people of ſuch narrow principles will have no chance for good Legiſlators; becauſe the wiſeſt and nobleſt conduct may draw upon them the ſevereſt puniſhment. When the perſons who think themſelves aggrieved by a Senator are diſperſed through a country, he is not ſenſibly affected by their blame; becauſe he is applauded and ſupported by a great number of the beſt people. But in this caſe he will be hated, inſulted, and perſecuted by his neighbours and acquaintances, by a majority of the diſtrict, in which his eſtates, dealing, and connections lie---may, by many deteſted as a wretch who has no feelings for his neareſt fellow citizens, and has betrayed the ſacred truſt they repoſed in him. Few men will have fortitude enough thus to expoſe themſelves for the public good; and repreſentatives will be choſen equally illiberal with their conſtituents. Theſe local politics are baneful to the fœderal conſtitution. What would become of America, if one member of Congreſs was for Pennſylvania, another for Rhode-Iſland, &c.? Perhaps, before long, ſome of the ſtates would be provinces of foreign powers, the others plunged in all the miſeries of anarchy and civil war. Whatever may be the peculiar and relative circumſtances of republics, it is impoſſible at all times to conciliate their intereſt: One, or more, muſt ſacrifice ſome advantage for the general good. Theſe ſacrifices will indeed be reciprocal---what is loſt now will be gained hereafter; but it is evident, that an exact calculation is not always poſſible; and that a ſcrupulous conſideration of what is given, and what may be received, would often fruſtrate the nobleſt deſigns for general felicity. Happy then are thoſe fœderal ſtates, that ſcorn this pitiful hagling---who with a ſiſterly affection cheriſh the well being of each other---who generouſly can ſacrifice ſomething without mercenary expectations---who rather uſe the word *ours*, than *mine* and *thine*.

A ſelfiſh perſon prefers the intereſt of his county to the good of the ſtate, becauſe his own is more nearly connected with it: for the ſame reaſon he is partial to the ſtate, in oppoſition to the grand intereſt of the union. I grant, however, that theſe local prejudices may ſometimes ariſe from the natural attachment to a native place, perſonal friendſhips, ſocial connections, and the like; but they have ſtill very little merit, being inconſiſtent with that general equity and philanthropy, which make the glory and happineſs of human nature. Very indifferent characters are ſometimes good parents, and tolerable neighbours. An interchange of good offices naturally creates a degree of mutual affection, in diſpoſitions really bad, inhuman and ferocious. In ſome languages a foe and a ſtranger have been ſynonimous. Often, in the ſame country, ſome call a thing they heartily hate and deſpiſe, *outlandiſh*, and others emulate in civilities to a *ſtranger*: no equivocal marks of their reſpective progreſs in civilization. Barbarous times afford extraordinary examples of petty patriotiſm; but the ſavage who can die for his tribe, cannot live without war, and delights in torturing his captives. Vulgar minds are in every country prone to local attachments and antipathies: counties and pariſhes often box in parties; whereas even in nations, which, as the abſurd expreſſion is, have long been natural enemies, people of an enlightened mind are above national prejudices. A federal people want an uncommon degree of moral goodneſs, in order to counteract the natural bias of ſelf-intereſt, and to ſuppreſs thoſe local affections. In this GRAND CONFEDERACY the human affections muſt be ſtill more expanded, to encircle in one chain of eternal friendſhip the millions between the Atlantic and the Miſſiſippi, from Florida to Nova-Scotia. Men of cultivated humanity and extenſive benevolence will at the ſame time be patriotic in their reſpective ſtates, and faithful members of the union: for their perſonal intereſt they will never ſacrifice the general good of either; and they will ſcorn a mean partiality to their own ſtate. If a majority of the people are thus happily diſpoſed, they will not eaſily be led away by thoſe mock patriots, who would perſuade them to enrich or aggrandiſe their own republic, to the prejudice of any ſiſter ſtate, and in violation of the ſacred federal compact.

[To be continued.]

N A S S A U, July 7.

The following notice touching applications for the examination of claims of parties incapable of attending in perſon, is publiſhed by the commiſſioners for enquiring into the claims of American loyaliſts.

"THE commiſſioners apprehending there are claimants who may be utterly incapable of attending in perſon on the examination of their claims, have (in order that ſuch perſons may not be excluded from the benefit of the acts of parliament) reſolved to proceed upon the enquiry into ſuch claims (after thoſe of all perſons capable of attending in perſon have been examined) the parties complying with the following requiſition, viz.

The claimant muſt make affidavit, and procure and tranſmit an affidavit of two reſpectable inhabitants of the town or neighbourhood where he reſides, (one of whom to be a phyſician, apothecary, or ſurgeon, where the diſability ariſes from diſeaſe or bodily infirmity) of the inability of the claimant to attend the board in perſon upon the examination of his claim, ſtating particularly the circumſtances which occaſion ſuch inability, and whether there is any hope or proſpect of its being removed, in any and what time, and what is his employ, and the occaſion of his reſidence in the place where he is.

The claimant muſt alſo ſwear to the truth of his memorial, (a copy whereof to be annexed to the affidavit) and to the following facts, or ſuch as apply to his caſe, viz.

1. That he had a good title to the real or landed property he claims for at the time he was diſpoſſeſſed thereof, in fee ſimple, or for ſuch eſtate as he ſtates himſelf to have been intitled to.

2. That it was free from all charges and incumbrances, ſave ſuch as ſhall be ſpecified in the affidavit.

3. That he was really and BONA FIDE, and in his own right, or in right of his wife, poſſeſſed thereof; and alſo of the perſonal property claimed for, until diſpoſſeſſed in the manner ſtated in the memorial.

4. That there was no ſuit or diſputed claim for any part of his property depending, (except ſuch as the affidavit may ſtate.)

5. That he hath not, either before or ſince the commencement of the late troubles in America, ſold, mortgaged, or otherwiſe voluntarily diſpoſed of his property, real or perſonal, (except as the affidavit may ſtate.)

6. That he hath no power or proſpect whatſoever, now or hereafter, of recovering or repoſſeſſing, or deriving any benefit or advantage whatſoever, directly or indirectly, by himſelf, or through any other perſon or perſons, from any part of the property alledged to be loſt, (except as the affidavit ſhall ſtate.)

7. The affidavit muſt alſo ſtate, in whoſe hands or poſſeſſion the property is, to the beſt of the knowledge or belief of the claimant; and whether his family derive any, and what benefit therefrom.

8. That the whole of his loſſes were occaſioned by, or in conſequence of, his loyalty to his majeſty, and attachment to the Britiſh government, (except as the affidavit ſhall ſtate.)

9. To ſtate alſo any circumſtance relative to the confiſcation and ſale of the property within the knowledge of the claimant.

10. That he was not at the commencement of, or during the late unhappy diſſentions in America, indebted to any perſon or perſons, reſidents of or belonging to the late colonies (now ſtates) of North-America, in any ſum or ſums whatſoever, ſave ſuch as he has ſince paid, or ſuch as the affidavit ſhall ſpecify.

11. If the claimant is not in poſſeſſion of his title deeds, he muſt prove by his oath, the time and circumſtance of the loſs of them, or the occaſion which prevents their production.

12. He muſt alſo prove, in like manner, that he hath uſed his utmoſt endeavours to procure the neceſſary documents from the regiſters or records within the reſpective ſtates where the property was ſituate, to manifeſt the title, confiſcation and ſale thereof.

13. The affidavit to be ſworn before the governor or preſiding magiſtrate, and certified in the uſual manner, under the ſeal of the city, town or ſtate.

Note. It muſt be obvious that the inveſtigation of claims, in the abſence of the claimants, muſt be attended with material diſadvantages to them for the want of ſuch information or explanations as the claimants alone, on a perſonal examination, can give reſpecting their own concerns. It would therefore be imprudent in the parties to rely on ſuch a mode of inveſtigation, except in caſes of unavoidable neceſſity.

Office of American Claims,
20th March, 1787."

B O S T O N, *July* 30.

Extract of a letter from the ſtate of Vermont, dated Windſor, June 18, 1787.

"Some meaſures lately taken by a number of our magiſtrates, in addition to the exhauſted ſtores of their (the inſurgents) friends, I believe will nearly free us of their company. In the courſe of a journey to the weſtern and ſouthern parts of the ſtate, I was in two towns at the time the Court of Common Pleas were ſitting. I was pleaſed to find that the Courts were particularly careful in their enquiries with reſpect to the political characters of ſuch as applied for licence to keep taverns, having harboured your inſurgents was a ſufficient reaſon for refuſing a licence.

"I have not as yet been able to learn the meaſures your preſent adminiſtration have adopted: I hope they are not according to my conjectures, for a government ought never to leave room for the ſubject to ſuppoſe that they are afraid to execute the laws."

We hear from good authority, that his Excellency the Governor, by advice of Council, has put a ſtop to any further enliſtment of troops ordered to be raiſed by the Legiſlature in its laſt ſeſſion, agreeably to the powers veſted in him by the celebrated reſolution of the 19th of June laſt, for quieting the diſorders in this Commonwealth: and at the ſame time has directed the officer in command to reduce the number in ſervice to 200 men, officers included, on the 20th of Auguſt next enſuing. We moſt ſincerely congratulate the public on this event, as it carries the very pleaſing evidence of the commotions which have diſturbed this ſtate in the courſe of the laſt winter being in a fair way to a happy adjuſtment.

We are informed that his Excellency, our worthy and patriotic chief magiſtrate, propoſes a viſit to the Weſtern Counties, to review the militia in that diſtrict in the laſt of September, provided his health will admit. A deſign which reflects high honor on his zeal and activity in the public ſervice.

An inſtance demonſtrative of the ſcarcity of caſh occurred here a few days ſince. A veſſel arrived from South-Carolina, part of whoſe cargo conſiſted of about 1000 water melons, which were ſold for from three to four ſhillings each. O Luxury! how rapid is thy decline?

N O R W I C H, *July* 26.

In this quarter, the harveſt in general appears uncommonly good. The Heſſian Fly is diſcoverable in ſome few pieces of grain; but has done no material injury.

E L I Z A B E T H - T O W N, Auguſt 1.

Monday a handſome edifice was reared in this town, to be devoted to the cultivation of ſcience; which it is hoped will ſhine with meridian luſtre, and diſpel the clouds of dulneſs. It is to be denominated the *Elizabeth-Town Academy*.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1787.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of June, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of James Wier, deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warrington, and county aforeſaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid eſtate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the eſtate that James Wier was ſeized of when deceaſed; to be ſold for hard caſh, for the purpoſe of defraying the debts of ſaid deceaſed.

Due attendance will be given by

† ROBERT WIER,)
Auguſt 2, 1787. JOHN WIER,) Adminiſtrators.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate, lying and being in New-Providence townſhip, containing 253 acres and an half; bounded by lands of Jacob Vanderſlice and others. Late the eſtate of Rynear Vanderſlice, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ from the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 56 acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being in Guynedd townſhip; bounded by lands of Rees Harrey, Philip Hurſt and others. Late the eſtate of Daniel Bloom, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 25th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that well accuſtomed Tavern known by the name of the Swedes Ford, on the river Schuylkill, about half a mile from the town of Norris, and ſixteen from Philadelphia; there is erected on ſaid premiſes a large commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good barn, good new ſtone ſheds and other out-houſes, a large never failing ſpring, ſufficient to turn a griſt mill, near the door, with a ſpring-houſe over it, and about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made, and a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, about 150 acres of good woodland, with a good limeſtone quarry and lime kiln on the ſame, and an excellent ſhad fiſhery, containing in the whole 316 acres, lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip; bounded by lands of Samuel Holſtein, Benjamin Eaſtburn and the river Schuylkill. Late the eſtate of Peter Holſtein, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 29th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage and griſt mill and 40 acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in Moreland townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Auſtin and Anthony Yerkes, jun. Late the eſtate of George Brown, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

WAS ſtolen away from the Baptiſt meeting-houſe, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of July laſt, a large bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, he is a natural trotter, has a bald face, one white eye, and three white feet, ſhod all round, he had likewiſe a ſaddle and bridle on him when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive for the horſe and ſaddle SIX DOLLARS, and for the thief THREE POUNDS, to be paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county.

Auguſt 2, 1787. ¶ JAMES BROWN.

L O N D O N.

March 5. Nothing can be ſo clear as the opening proſpects of liberty in France. Had the King determined to continue deſpotic, could any meaſure be ſo unwiſe as to aſſemble the notables—and in that aſſembly to propoſe the inſtitution of provincial aſſemblies?

March 8. No miniſter, perhaps, ever poſſeſſed a moreinſinuating addreſs or conceived a wiſer ſcheme of policy, than the late count de Vergennes. Under his auſpices, France has ſtrengthened and cemented her alliances with all the courts of Europe; Spain ſubmits implicitly to her direction; a matrimonial alliance has devoted to her intereſts the head of the Germanic body; her politics govern Holland; her influence is powerful in Sweden; and ſhe has raiſed a faction in Ruſſia, which promiſes fair to give her an aſcendency in the councils of that great ſtate; while at the ſame time ſhe is the favored friend and firm ally of the Sublime Porte! Conſcious that commercial and naval power is the true ſource of greatneſs, the grand object of this enterpriſing court is the extenſion of her trade, and conſequent increaſe of her marine. Already the ſecond maritime power of Europe, it demands the moſt indefatigable exertions of Britain to prevent her becoming the firſt.

Thoſe who ſtill entertain ſuſpicions of the ſincerity of the French court in the treaty of trade and navigation, need but read the following extract from the Gazette de France, by Tueſday's mail, to conclude that eternal ſhame and diſgrace would be the portion of their ſovereign, were he to act a perfidious part in this very important buſineſs. The words we quote are the confirmation which follows the explanatory convention, ſigned at Verſailles on the 15th of January.

"We, agreeing to the aforeſaid convention in all the points and articles therein contained and provided, do, for ourſelves, our heirs, ſucceſſors, dominions, ſubjects, &c. accept and approve, ratify and confirm by theſe preſents under our hand, and promiſe, upon the faith and word of a king, under the bond and mortgage of all and each of our preſent and future poſſeſſions, inviolably to keep and adhere to without ever going againſt or acting to the contrary, directly or indirectly, in any manner or way whatever; in witneſs whereof, we have cauſed our ſeal to be ſet to theſe preſents. Given at Verſailles, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of our reign the 13th.

(Signed) LEUIS.

By the King.

Marſhal de CASTRIES."

Thoſe who with ſuch eagerneſs drive forward the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings, have on their ſide precedents from all hiſtories ancient as well as modern; the behaviour of the Athenians to Alcibiades and to Conon is ſufficiently recorded. The Romans too were by no means wanting in ingratitude to thoſe who had ſaved them from ruin. Numbers of examples, beſides thoſe of the greateſt of the Scipios, and (latter times) of Beliſarius and Narſes, prove what is here advanced France, in her turn, has proſecuted her Bourbon and her Chatillons.—Spain threw her Columbus into an odious priſon. Ruſſia (not to mention the long impriſonment of the great Munich) has generally diſpatched her moſt ſucceſsful generals to long viſits to Siberia. And in Germany, the victorious Walſtein fell by order of his Imperial maſter. Great-Britain, except her treatment of the Duke of Malborough, has perhaps leſs to reproach herſelf with on this ſcore than moſt other European nations. Zealous, however (ſays a correſpondent) as I feel myſelf for the precedents of my dear country in every faſhionable accompliſhment, I cannot help exulting at the thought of our bidding now fair to win the prize of ingratitude. This triumph will, I think, be juſtly our due, ſhould it prove true (as has been aſſerted) that the ſame year which produced the impeachment of Warren Haſtings, will alſo gratify the public with a criminal proſecution of Sir George Auguſtus Elliot.

March 13. By a veſſel which lately brought diſpatches from a garriſoned town (Gibraltar) there came a memorial to government, ſigned by all the Proteſtant inhabitants of the place, complaining, that in conſequence of a petition from them to the governor, they were permitted to ſubſcribe 2038 dollars for repairing the church, and the ſaid ſum was paid to that intent; but that, inſtead of being accommodated with a place of worſhip, the church has been converted into a riding houſe, and the Proteſtant inhabitants unaccommodated with any place of public prayer, although the Jews have their ſynagogues, and the Genoeſe and Malteſe their reſpective churches in thorough repair.

May 26. The projects of the Emperor have excited the moſt lively alarms, and a ſpirit of diſcontent now reigns in the four ſtates of Brabant, Heinau, Namur and Flamand, which will not be eaſy for him to quiet. The moſt unanimous diſpoſition prevails againſt him. The chancellor, who was the only officer that ſhowed an alacrity in carrying his pretended reforms into execution, has been forced to leave the country, and coudt Belgioioſo is confined to his own houſe. A mob aſſembled round his houſe laſt week, and threatened to murder him: they even wrote to the duke d'Aremberg, to requeſt that he would oblige them with a charger on which to lay his head; and had not that nobleman taken pains to pacify them, they would certainly have proceeded to ſome outrage.

The King of Pruſſia is furniſhing his palace entirely with the manufactures of this country, which he finds ſuperior in workmanſhip, and in materials, to thoſe of any other kingdom; and laſt week a large order in the cabinet and upholſtery line, conſiſting of every article of furniture of the moſt coſtly and exquiſite workmanſhip, was furniſhed at one of our firſt houſes, and ſhipped on board the Hamburgh packet, which alſo contains woollens and other goods, and a ſuit of ſteel buttons, made at Birmingham, which coſt two guineas and a half each button, all for his Pruſſian majeſty. The chairs, tables and library furniture did honor to our workmen; being finiſhed in a ſtile that diſplayed taſte, neatneſs and elegance. Many of our nobility and people of faſhion viewed the goods before they were put on board.

By letters from Liſbon, we learn that an inſurrection has lately happened in that city, on account of new taxations, in which many citizens were wounded.

Advices from Algiers ſtate, that the plague ſtill continues to make dreadful ravages in that city, where upwards of 10,000 people have been carried off in the courſe of the laſt three months.

The new edict iſſued by the Emperor reſpecting bankrupts ordains, thoſe who cannot prove they are forced to become ſo by real misfortunes, are to be puniſhed; thoſe who are ſuſpected of running away, are to be apprehended; and thoſe who do not pay eighty-eight per cent. to their creditors, are to be declared incapable of trading in future, either in their own name, the name of any other, or in partnerſhip.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

It was ſaid by Milton (ſays a correſpondent) that the trappings of a Monarchy would ſupport a Republic: But it might be ſaid, the trappings of our American Republics would ſupport a Monarchy. There are upwards of 2000 men employed in the *legiſlative* part of our thirteen governments only, and ten times that number in the *executive* part of them, all of whom are maintained by the public. Beſides the expence of this little army of rulers, their wiſdom decreaſes in proportion as their numbers encreaſe—hence the folly of ſome of our conſtitutions and moſt of our laws—for in 2000 people there will always, in a country ſo young as ours, be a greater proportion of ignorant men than in 100 or in 50.----It is to be doubted, whether the moſt populous kingdom in Europe could furniſh 2000 men ſufficiently enlightened to make legiſlators. Theſe facts ſhould prepare us to adopt the ſimple, frugal and wiſe fœderal government which it is expected is now preparing for the United States. It will leſſen all the expences of our political houſe-keeping, and, at the ſame time, give us much more rank and conſequence with our neighbours, with whom we are obliged to keep company. It will enable us to ſupport government, and pay our debts by impoſts and exciſe, without unequal and oppreſſive land-taxes, which are ſo injurious to agriculture;---and laſtly, it will extinguiſh ſtate parties, which are ſo detrimental to ſocial happineſs.

Some timid, or perhaps *intereſted* politicians have expreſſed apprehenſions, that the new fœderal government will not be adopted by the ſtates, or the people. Such perſons do not know, or recollect, the good ſenſe of the Americans, who, under leſs preſſing circumſtances, in the year 1775 adopted the reſolutions of Congreſs, and in the year 1776 the Declaration of Independence. For neither of theſe were the citizens of America *half* ſo well prepared, as they are *now* for a vigorous fœderal government. It is probable *ſome* of the ſtates will object to it, and certain factions, compoſed of ſalary and perquiſite men, may object to it in *all* the ſtates; but (as was the caſe with the reſolutions of Congreſs and the Declaration of Independence) *truth* and the *public ſafety* will finally prevail over ſelf-intereſt and faction, and America will be the delight of her friends and citizens, and the envy, admiration and example of the whole world.

It is with ſingular pleaſure we inform our readers, that a ſociety is now forming in this city for the encouragement and eſtabliſhment of uſeful arts and manufactures, by which means the induſtrious poor will be employed in our city, and arts and manufactures protected and rewarded in every part of the country. Until we manufacture more it is an abſurdity to celebrate the *Fourth of July* as the birth-day of our Independence. We are ſtill a *dependent* people, and, what is worſe, after all the blood and treaſure we have expended, we are actually *taxed* by Great-Britain. Our imports help to fill her revenue, and to pay the intereſt of a debt contracted in an attempt to enſlave us. It is ſaid the ſociety will be very large, and will conſiſt of perſons of all ranks and parties, and that certain articles of dreſs, of American manufacture, will be immediately adopted by them as the UNIFORM of the Society.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Euſtatius to his friend in Wilmington, dated July 1, 1787

"People here owning Engliſh veſſels are afraid to ſend them to America, as the late prohibition is ſo barefaced an inſult, that they do not doubt the mob for ſetting fire to them, if ſome attention is not paid to it by the ſtates repreſentatives.—We begin to feel the conſequences of the prohibition, or rather merchants have anticipated them through fear of having goods on hand.—There is perhaps as little Spaniſh or French demand as ever has been ſince my firſt acquaintance in the iſland, and ſhould that not improve ſpeedily, the approaching ſeaſon and the prohibition will not leave a veſſel in the road."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in one of the moſt ſouthern ſtates to his friend in this city.

"The eyes of the whole continent are now caſt on that reſpectable body, the Convention. The heart of every American, good or bad, muſt be intereſted in the reſult of their deliberations. It will either form a glorious epocha in the hiſtory of America, or, by doing nothing, leave the diſeaſe to the violent remedy of curing itſelf. I hope *Rhode Iſland* is no bar to their proceeding: Whenever I think of that petty ſtate, it brings to my recollection a ſaying of the *Grand Signior*, reſpecting the ſmall ſtates of Holland, *that if they gave him as much trouble as they did the King of Spain, he would ſend his men with ſhovels and pickaxes and throw them all into the ſea.* Do you think by ſuch a meaſure the union would ſuffer?

"I would lend what few negroes I have with all my heart, and furniſh them with tools at my own expence."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Rapids of the Ohio, to his friend in this city, dated June 20.

"The Indians are daily committing depredations in this quarter—and have killed ſeveral people in their habitations. Indeed we may ſay that they are actually at open war with us, and that to go in purſuit of them would be as much in vain as, to uſe an old and common ſaying, *to ſeek for a needle in a bundle of hay.*

"Colonel Harmar and Major Hamtramack, have juſt arrived here with three companies of the fœderal troops from the garriſon at Miami; but their deſtination has not yet tranſpired."

We learn from New-York, that Congreſs have promoted Colonel Harmar, now Commandant of the troops ſtationed at the weſtern poſts on the Ohio, to the rank of Brigadier General, with the pay and emoluments of the war eſtabliſhment.

Arrived at New-York, on Friday laſt, the ſhip Hope, Captain M'Gee, from Canton in China, after a paſſage of ſix months.

Friday arrived in this port a Spaniſh frigate, having on board many families from Ireland, France and Germany, who purpoſe to ſettle in Carthagena. They are allowed proviſions while on the voyage, at the expence of the Spaniſh government, and when they arrive at their place of deſtination, they will each be entitled to a lot of ground, and accommodations till they are enabled to ſupport themſelves.

At the late city ſeſſions a negro was tried and convicted for keeping a diſorderly houſe; it appeared upon this occaſion, that the offender kept a place of reſort for all the looſe and idle characters of the city, whether whites, blacks or mulattoes; and that frequently in the night gentlemens ſervants would arrive there, mounted on their maſters horſes (for which the landlord had provided a ſtable in the neighbourhood) and indulge in riotous mirth and dancing till the dawn, when they poſted again to their reſpective homes. Theſe facts are laid before the public to prove the growing nuiſance of the cabins in the ſuburbs of the city, occupied by free negroes; and as a hint to maſters to watch the conduct of their ſervants, who may, in theſe nocturnal excurſions, commit a greater outrage upon their property than the midnight robber.

On Friday the Court of Common Pleas gave judgment in an action brought by the indorſee againſt the acceptors of a bill of exchange, in which the words, OR ORDER, were omitted; when after a judicious and elaborate inveſtigation of the ſubject, Mr. Juſtice Shippen pronounced that the action would not ly. This is a queſtion which has never before been expreſly determined in any court, here or England, and particularly deſerves the attention of the mercantile part of the community.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 30th of the Eighth-month next, at the dwelling-houſe of Bartholomew Mathers, in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, about nine miles from Philadelphia,

TWELVE or Fifteen acres of good Land, being part watered meadow, part wood and part plough-land, on which there is erected a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Log Stable, and a valuable Saw-mill, alſo a good Apple Orchard and ſundry other fruit trees. The Saw-mill, with little expence, might be turned into a Griſt-mill, Paper-mill, Fulling mill, Oyl mill, or made to work a Tilt-hammer. Likewiſe ſeveral good Draught-horſes with Gears, a Waggon and Log-carriage, &c. &c. &c.

The vendue to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

¶4w BARTHOLOMEW MATHERS.

Seventh-month 16th, 1787.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Auguſt 6, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from Buckingham Meeting-houſe, on the 5th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands and an half high, lofty carriage, natural trotter, has two white ſpots on her back near her withers, a ſcar on one of her hind legs near the footlock joint; ſhe had on a ſnaffle bridle with a noſe-band, and a full welted ſaddle, blue cloth, faced with white worſted binding. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare, by applying to

¶ HUGH ELY,

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Judah Boone, late of Exeter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, to

THOMAS CHERINGTON, } Adminiſtrators.
THOMAS LEE, }

Auguſt 1, 1787. ‡

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, bounded by lands of Andrew Culbertſon, Robert Kelly and others, containing 126 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Dawſon, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Warwick Company, and others, containing 250 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Dugan and Edward Black, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, inn-keeper, in Ridley townſhip, a very valuable tract or piece of Woodland, ſituate in Darby townſhip, bounded by lands of Mary Rudolph, lands late of Joſeph Parker, deceaſed, and others, and by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter, containing 18 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Rudolph, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 23d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Pyle, in the townſhip of London-grove, on the premiſes, a two ſtory ſtone Meſſuage Tavern houſe, and 140 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of William Chandler, lands late of John Baker and others. Alſo Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Stock, Implements of Huſbandry, &c. &c. The whole ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtates of John England and Robert Lamborn, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

THAT neat ſtone Houſe, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a licenſed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Auguſt 7, 1787.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Castle county, about the 16th instant, an APPRENTICE BOY, named Levi Hughes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a down look, fairish hair. Had on when he went away a half worn wool hat, a light coloured cloth jacket without sleeves, tow trowsers, a pair of old shoes, with carved silver buckles, marked A. M. Any person or persons apprehending said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ JOS. DAY.

N. B. The said boy has got a remarkable bad scar on one of his legs.

SIX DOLLARS Reward

WILL be given for a certain HENRY RICKART or RICHARDS, a German, who it is supposed broke out of Lancaster gaol in August last, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very dark complexion, blue cloth jacket, strong shirt and trowsers, cotton barred handkerchief, and felt hat. The above reward will be given upon his conviction for the stealing two cows in June last, by § THOMAS READ.

Radnor township, Chester county.

Chester county, 18th of fifth Month, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Still, in Uchland township, on the 18th day, of the fifth Month 1787, a Black HORSE, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner may come and take him away, with paying charges. §

New-Jersey, July 27, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has (without just cause) eloped from my bed, and clancstinely taken property, this is to caution and forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

‡ JOSEPH BRACKNEY, sen.

N. B. If the said Elizabeth has contracted any debts on my account before this date, I request they may immediately be brought in. J. B.

Just published, and to be sold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,

(Price 7s6 bound, or 6s in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT OF THE *UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

This Day is published, price 1s6.

And sold by PRICHARD and HALL, in Market-street,

AN ORATION,

Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4, 1787, at the Reformed Calvinist Church in Philadelphia, by

JAMES CAMBELL, Esq;

To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Published at the request of the Pennsylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, by PRICHARD and HALL,

Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Said Prichard has for sale, at his Book-store and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of useful BOOKS in all sciences, particularly Latin and other school books, lately imported from Europe, which he sells on the lowest terms for paper money of this state.

BOOKS bought, sold or exchanged.

Just Published. Price 2s6.

Stitched in blue paper,

By T. SEDDON,

BOOKSELLER, in MARKET-STREET;

The *Triumphs of Temper,*

A POEM, in Six Cantos.

By *WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esquire.*

The Critical Reviewers speak in the following manner of this Poem and its Author:

"This Poem is written in a nervous, animated, and expressive stile, adorned with glowing imagery and description.---Mr. Hayley's least merit is, that of being the best Poet of his age."

TO BE LET,

The STORES situate on the north side of Market-street and east side of Fifth-street, in the city of Philadelphia. Enquire of

JACOB BARGE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Perkyoming and Skippack township, Montgomery county, on the 12th of June last, a little, yellowish red COW, with some white under her belly, and some about her head. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25. † JACOB UMSTAT.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of William Pearce, deceased, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be exposed at Public Sale on the 15th day of August, (if not sold before at private sale) on the Premises.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land,

adjoining, supposed to contain 326 acres, situate on Langfore's Bay, Kent County, in Maryland, about five miles from Chester Town. For terms, apply to Samuel Chew, Esquire in Chester Town, or the subscriber, living in Cecil County.

¶ HENRY WARD PEARCE, jun. Administrator.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, the 28th of June, a black and white MILCH COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 6, 1787. † DAVID JONES.

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-street, and to be sold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Chesnut in Second-street,----*Price,* 3s9.

AN ESSAY

ON the causes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims's* discourse, on the original diversity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith,* D. D. Vice-President, and professor of moral Philosophy in the college of New-Jersey; and member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

By Cadwalader and David Evans,

At their Store, in Water-street, the ninth door above Market-street.

MADEIRA,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Fayal,
Vin d'Grave,
Malaga, and
Cassado

} Wines, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks.

Port and Claret of a superior quality, in pipes, quarter casks and bottles.

Also, Old Coniac and French Brandies, White-Wine Vinegar, and Holland Gin, in cases, &c, &c. 6w

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday, the 1st instant, an Irish SERVANT LAD, named Hugh Wilson, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the small pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waistcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowsers, an old pair of shoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by.

Horsham township, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE. §

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-street, to the north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Business in all its Branches. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle sized well set man, professes to be a tallow chandler by trade, understands but little of the English language, having been purchased from on ship board last fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and usually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his usual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES----Also,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black sattins and pelongs, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, superfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine brass wire, pewter table and tea spoons, boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, sleeve buttons, shoemakers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, English paste-boards, pig brass, German looking glasses, sheet brass, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; also a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, situate below Pools-bridge.

Also a three story HOUSE, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, an extraordinary stand for business.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly opposite the Church in Second-street, has again opened store on the west side of Front-street near Walnut-street, where he has imported in the last vessels from England, a general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table sets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, sugardishes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glass* candlesticks, salts, mustard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glasses, single and double flint glass ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of several sizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country consumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the shortest notice.

A few Watch chains and seals to be sold low. t f.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of persons who requite them.

These waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a small quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and so justly celebrated all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol in this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these mineral waters. He will only observe that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidnies. It has also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism. Externally applied, these waters have in many instances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two shower baths, and two dressing rooms; and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming. Breakfast, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-house adjoining the springs; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will set off the 14th of May, and run while the season continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the King of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets: and those who engage seats previous to the hours of six in the morning, and half past two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the stage to set off, without delay, should they not attend, must be answerable for the price of their seats.

The public may be assured, that no expence or trouble shall be spared to render these waters and baths both convenient and useful, by *their humble servant,*

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the use of these baths the price will be four dollars for the season, two dollars for one month, five shillings for one week, and one shilling for each time these baths are used less than a week. Nothing will be demanded from those people who only drink the waters. The price for each seat in the stage going and coming will be two shillings and six-pence. c. t. f.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their store, in *Water-street,* between *Market* and *Arch-streets,*

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muscovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 w. ¶

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the latest vessels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extensive and compleat assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fustians, jeans and jeanets, cotton sattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Russia sheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Russia towelling, Irish and Scotch linens, German dowlass, brown Hollands, linen and cotton stripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worsted plush, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, shalloons and cambletts, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hose, superfine black worsted sattinet for shoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muslins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of lutestrings, sattins, modes, and sarsnets, ell wide India persians, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and small hard ware, sewing silk, threads, pins, mens felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens stuff shoes in trunks, pewter in casks, window glass, frying pans, nails, brass kettles, tin plates, lead, shot, gunpowder, and best Crowley steel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marsh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Chesnut-street, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Arch-street, near Fourth-street, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has short black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He speaks very little English, and came to this country last fall. He understands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white striped flowered double breasted jacket, a white shirt, a new pair of sheepskin breeches, brown thread stockings, and a castor hat. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Transcript of the returns and assessments of the lands of non-residents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of September last, is now published in the supplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June sixth. All persons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the present year on their lands in said county, before the sixth day of August next, when the names of the delinquents will be transmitted to the Commissioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.